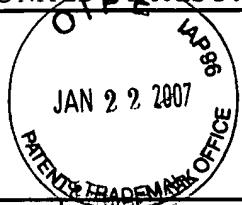




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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/965,784	09/27/2001	John McElwain	873.0100.U1(US)	3408
29683	7590	01/03/2007	EXAMINER	
HARRINGTON & SMITH, LLP 4 RESEARCH DRIVE SHELTON, CT 06484-6212			NGUYEN, TUAN HOANG	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				2618

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/03/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b> 	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/965,784	MCELWAIN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Tuan H. Nguyen	2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### **Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 October 2006.

2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## **Disposition of Claims**

4)  Claim(s) 1-17, 19, 20 and 22-30 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)  Claim(s) 20, 24 and 25 is/are allowed.

6)  Claim(s) 11-17, 19, 22, 23 and 26-30 is/are rejected.

7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_ .

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response To Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments, see applicant's remarks, filed on 10/16/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claims 1-17, 19-20, and 22-30 under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Bridges et al. (US PUB. 2003/0186695 hereinafter, "Bridges") in view of Raith (US PAT. 5,404,355).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges et al (US PUB. 2003/0186695 hereinafter, "Bridges") in view of Raith (US PAT. 5,404,355).

Consider claim 1, Bridges teaches a method for operating a wireless communication system of a type that transmits System Identification (SID) parameters

to mobile stations, comprising: storing a SID that identifies a Home service provider for the mobile station (page 2 [0013]); storing the identified plurality of SIDs in a memory that is accessible by a mobile station (page 3 [0028]); comparing a SID received from a wireless service provider to the stored plurality of SIDs (page 2 [0014]).

Bridges does not explicitly show that identifying a plurality of SIDs having a common spatial characteristic; and upon any one of the plurality of stored SIDs matching the received SID, declaring the wireless service provider as being a Home service provider for the mobile station.

In the same field of endeavor, Raith teaches identifying a plurality of SIDs having a common spatial characteristic (col. 19 lines 3-16); and upon any one of the plurality of stored SIDs matching the received SID, declaring the wireless service provider as being a Home service provider for the mobile station (col. 3 line 42 through col. 4 line 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, identifying a plurality of SIDs having a common spatial characteristic; and upon any one of the plurality of stored SIDs matching the received SID, declaring the wireless service provider as being a Home service provider for the mobile station, as taught by Raith, in order to provide a method for transmitting information on a communications channel, e.g., a digital control channel between a base station and a mobile station in a cellular system.

Consider claim 17, Bridges teaches a mobile station, comprising: a controller (page 17 claim 1); a wireless transceiver (page 1 [0008]).

Bridges does not explicitly show that at least one memory comprising a location for storing a Home SID and other locations for storing a plurality of Cousin SIDs, Cousin SIDs read on "wireless carrier identities"), wherein a SID received through said wireless controller is declared by said controller to be associated with a Home service provider if the received SID matches the stored Home SID or any one of the plurality of stored Cousin SIDs.

In the same field of endeavor, Raith teaches at least one memory, the at least one memory comprising a location for storing a Home SID and other locations for storing a plurality of Cousin SIDs, wherein the Cousin SIDs are stored into said at least one memory under the direction of a prepaid service provider, and correspond to SIDs associated with one or more service providers that service a predetermined geographical area that is defined to be a non-roaming area of a customer of the prepaid service provider, wherein the home SID is stored in at least one memory without the direction of a prepaid service provider (col. 3 line 42 through col. 4 line 12 and col. 19 lines 3-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, at least one memory, the at least one memory comprising a location for storing a Home SID and other locations for storing a plurality of Cousin SIDs, wherein the Cousin SIDs are stored into said at least one memory under the direction of a prepaid service provider, and correspond to SIDs associated with one or more service providers that service a predetermined geographical area that is defined to be a non-roaming area of a customer of the prepaid service provider, wherein

the home SID is stored in at least one memory without the direction of a prepaid service provider, as taught by Raith, in order to provide a method for transmitting information on a communications channel, e.g., a digital control channel between a base station and a mobile station in a cellular system.

4. Claims 4, 7, 9-10, 12, 15, 22-23, 26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges in view of Raith and further in view of McGregor et al. (U.S PUB. 2001/0000777 hereinafter, "McGregor").

Consider claim 4, Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach the common spatial characteristic (information of the system operator code SOC) is comprised of a geographical area that corresponds to a postal zone.

However, McGregor teaches the steps of identifying, storing, comparing and declaring are executed only if the mobile station is classified as being in a Prepaid mode of operation (page 12 claim 25).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of McGregor into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to provide the mobile phone unit having an internal processor with accessible internal memory for storing the accounting program and call data for each call.

Consider claim 7, Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach displaying a message to a user for informing the user that the user is operating in a Prepaid mode

with one of a plurality of system providers having SIDs that are associated with a geographical area that is the user's home geographical area.

However, McGregor teaches displaying a message to a user for informing the user that the user is operating in a Prepaid mode with one of a plurality of system providers having SIDs that are associated with a geographical area that is the user's home geographical area (page 12 claim 25).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of McGregor into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to provide the mobile phone unit having an internal processor with accessible internal memory for storing the accounting program and call data for each call.

Consider claim 9, McGregor further teaches the common spatial characteristic is comprised of a geographical area that is defined by information received from a customer of a prepaid service provider (page 12 claim 25).

Consider claim 10, Bridges teaches a wireless communication system of a type that transmits System Identification (SID) parameters to mobile stations, the mobile station comprising a processor that is coupled to the at least one memory and that is responsive to a received SID for comparing the received SID to the SIDs in the list of SIDs (page 7 [0060]).

Bridges does not explicitly show that a list containing a plurality of other SIDs having a common spatial characteristic; and upon any one of the plurality of SIDs

matching the received SID, declaring a wireless service provider that transmitted the SID as being the Home service provider for the mobile station.

In the same field of endeavor, Raith teaches a list containing a plurality of other SIDs having a common spatial characteristic (col. 19 lines 3-16); and upon any one of the plurality of SIDs matching the received SID, declaring a wireless service provider that transmitted the SID as being the Home service provider for the mobile station (col. 3 line 42 through col. 4 line 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, a list containing a plurality of other SIDs having a common spatial characteristic; and upon any one of the plurality of SIDs matching the received SID, declaring a wireless service provider that transmitted the SID as being the Home service provider for the mobile station, as taught by Raith, in order to provide a method for transmitting information on a communications channel, e.g., a digital control channel between a base station and a mobile station in a cellular system.

Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach in mobile stations associated with a prepaid service provider at least one memory storing a SID that identifies a Home service provider for the mobile station.

However, McGregor teaches in mobile stations associated with a prepaid service provider at least one memory storing a SID that identifies a Home service provider for the mobile station (page 2 claim 25).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of McGregor into view of Bridges and Raith, in

order to provide the mobile phone unit having an internal processor with accessible internal memory for storing the accounting program and call data for each call.

Consider claim 12, McGregor further teaches the common spatial characteristic is comprised of a geographical area that is defined by information received from a customer of the prepaid service provider (page 12 claim 19).

Consider claim 15, McGregor further teaches a display for displaying a message to a user for informing the user that the user is operating in a Prepaid mode with one of a plurality of system providers having SIDs that are associated with a geographical area that is the user's home geographical area (page 12 claim 25).

Consider claim 22, Bridges teaches a first SID that identifies a Home service provider for the mobile station (page 2 [0013]) and a plurality of second SIDs (page 5 [0046], second SIDs read on "PSL/IRDB"); comparing a SID received from a wireless service provider to the plurality of second SIDs and upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of second SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station (page 2 [0014] and page 7 [0060]).

Bridges does not explicitly show that upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of second SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station; and if the received SID does not match

any one of the plurality of second SIDs, comparing a received SID to the first SID and upon the received SID matching the first SID, declaring the wireless service provider to be the Home category service provider for the mobile station.

In the same field of endeavor, Raith teaches upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of second SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station; and if the received SID does not match any one of the plurality of second SIDs, comparing a received SID to the first SID and upon the received SID matching the first SID, declaring the wireless service provider to be the Home category service provider for the mobile station (page 7 [0060] and [0061]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of second SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station; and if the received SID does not match any one of the plurality of second SIDs, comparing a received SID to the first SID and upon the received SID matching the first SID, declaring the wireless service provider to be the Home category service provider for the mobile station, as taught by Raith, in order to provide a method for transmitting information on a communications channel, e.g., a digital control channel between a base station and a mobile station in a cellular system.

Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach a method for operating a wireless communication system of a type that transmits System Identification (SID) to

prepaid mobile stations, comprising: storing, in at least one memory that is accessible by a mobile station.

However, McGregor teaches a method for operating a wireless communication system of a type that transmits System Identification (SID) to prepaid mobile stations, comprising: storing, in at least one memory that is accessible by a mobile station (page 12 claim 25).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of McGregor into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to provide the mobile phone unit having an internal processor with accessible internal memory for storing the accounting program and call data for each call.

Consider claim 23; Bridges further teaches if the received SID does not match the first SID, comparing the received SID to SIDs stored in an intelligent roaming data base (IRDB) (page 2 [0014]).

Consider claim 26, Bridges teaches a SOC that identifies a Home service provider for the mobile station (page 2 [0013]) and a plurality of SIDs (page 5 [0046]); comparing a SID received from a wireless service provider to the plurality of stored SIDs (page 2 [0014] and page 7 [0060]).

Bridges does not explicitly show that upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of stored SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station; and if the received SID does not match

any one of the plurality of stored SIDs, comparing a received SOC to the stored SOC and upon the received SOC matching the stored SOC, declaring the wireless service provider to be the Home category service provider for the mobile station.

In the same field of endeavor, Raith teaches upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of stored SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station; and if the received SID does not match any one of the plurality of stored SIDs, comparing a received SOC to the stored SOC and upon the received SOC matching the stored SOC, declaring the wireless service provider to be the Home category service provider for the mobile station (page 7 [0060] and [0061]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, upon the received SID matching any one of the plurality of stored SIDs, declaring the wireless service provider to be a Home category service provider for the mobile station; and if the received SID does not match any one of the plurality of stored SIDs, comparing a received SOC to the stored SOC and upon the received SOC matching the stored SOC, declaring the wireless service provider to be the Home category service provider for the mobile station, as taught by Raith, in order to provide a method for transmitting information on a communications channel, e.g., a digital control channel between a base station and a mobile station in a cellular system.

Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach a method for operating a wireless communication system of a type that transmits System Identification (SID) and

System Operator Code (SOC) parameters to prepaid mobile stations, comprising: storing, in at least one memory that is accessible by a mobile station.

However, McGregor teaches a method for operating a wireless communication system of a type that transmits System Identification (SID) and System Operator Code (SOC) parameters to prepaid mobile stations, comprising: storing, in at least one memory that is accessible by a mobile station (page 12 claim 25).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of McGregor into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to provide the mobile phone unit having an internal processor with accessible internal memory for storing the accounting program and call data for each call.

Consider claim 28, Bridges further teaches the at least one memory is removable from the mobile station (page 5 [0046]).

5. Claims 2-3 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges in view of Raith and further in view of Mizikovsky (U.S PAT. 5,983,115).

Consider claim 2, Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach the common spatial characteristic (information of the system operator code SOC) is comprised of a geographical area that corresponds to a postal zone.

However, Mizikovsky teaches the common spatial characteristic (information of the system operator code SOC) is comprised of a geographical area that corresponds to a postal zone (col. 2 lines 54-64, fig. 2 illustrates a map of the United States cities

such as Seattle, Chicago, and Washington D.C. had the same SOC may be found in several different locations although on different frequency bands).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Mizikovsky into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to locate a wireless service provider in a multi-service provider environment using a stored list of preferred service providers.

Consider claim 3, Mizikovsky further teaches the common spatial characteristic (information of the system operator code SOC) is comprised of a geographical area that corresponds to a ZIP code (col. 2 lines 54-64, Fig. 2 illustrates a map of the United State cities such as Seattle, Chicago, and Washington D.C. had the same SOC may be found in several different locations although on different frequency bands).

6. Claims 5-6, 8, 19 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges in view of Raith and further in view of Bamburak et al. (U.S PAT. 6,807,418 hereinafter, "Bamburak").

Consider claim 5, Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach if none of the plurality of stored SIDs matches the received SID, further comprising comparing the received SID to other stored SIDs, including at least one of a Partner SID, a Favored SID and a Forbidden SID.

However, Bamburak teaches if none of the plurality of stored SIDs matches the received SID, further comprising comparing the received SID to other stored SIDs,

including at least one of a Partner SID, a Favored SID and a Forbidden SID (col. 11 lines 22-29).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Bamburak into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to provide a method for locating a particular or desirable communications service provider in an environmental having a plurality of service providers.

Consider claim 6, Bridges and Raith, in combination, fails to teach if none of the plurality of stored SIDs matches the received SID, further comprising comparing a received System Operator Code (SOC) to stored SOCs, including at least one of a Partner SOC, a Favored SOC and a Forbidden SOC.

However, Bamburak teaches if none of the plurality of stored SIDs matches the received SID, further comprising comparing a received System Operator Code (SOC) to stored SOCs, including at least one of a Partner SOC, a Favored SOC and a Forbidden SOC (col. 11 lines 22-29).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Bamburak into view of Bridges and Raith, in order to provide a method for locating a particular or desirable communications service provider in an environmental having a plurality of service providers.

Consider claim 8, Bamburak further teaches the step of comparing includes a preliminary step of comparing the received SID to the stored SID that identifies the

Home service provider for the mobile station, and upon a match declaring the service provider to be the Home service provider, and inhibiting the execution of the step of comparing the SID received from a wireless service provider to the stored plurality of SIDs (Fig. 4 col. 5 line 20 through col. 6 line 7).

Consider claim 19, Bamburak further teaches the Cousin SIDs are stored in a memory that is detachable from said mobile station (col. 7 lines 2-11).

Consider claim 27, Bamburak further teaches if the received SOC does not match the stored SOC, comparing the received SID or SOC to SIDs or SOCs stored in an intelligent roaming data base (IRDB) (col. 5 lines 41-48 and col. 10 lines 9-21).

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges in view of Raith and McGregor, and further in view of Mizikovsky (U.S PAT. 5,983,115).

Consider claim 11, Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in combination, fails to teaches the common spatial characteristic is comprised of a postal zone, such as a ZIP code.

However, Mizikovsky teaches the common spatial characteristic is comprised of a postal zone, such as a ZIP code (col. 2 lines 54-64, Fig. 2 illustrates a map of the United State cities such as Seattle, Chicago, and Washington D.C. had the same SOC may be found in several different locations although on different frequency bands).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Mizikovsky into view of Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in order to locate a wireless service provider in a multi-service provider environment using a stored list of preferred service providers.

8. Claims 13-14, and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges in view of Raith and McGregor, and further in view of Bamburak.

Consider claim 13, Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in combination, fails to teach if none of the plurality of other SIDs matches the received SID, the processor compares the received SID to other stored SIDs found in an Intelligent Roaming Data Base (IRDB).

However, Bamburak teaches if none of the plurality of other SIDs matches the received SID, the processor compares the received SID to other stored SIDs found in an Intelligent Roaming Data Base (IRDB) (col. 5 lines 41-48 and col. 10 lines 9-21).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Bamburak into view of Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in order to provide a method for locating a particular or desirable communications service provider in an environment having a plurality of service providers.

Consider claim 14, Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in combination, fails to

teaches if none of the plurality of other SIDs matches the received SID, the processor compares a received System Operator Code (SOC) to stored SOCs found in an Intelligent Roaming Data Base (IRDB).

However, Bamburak teaches if none of the plurality of other SIDs matches the received SID, the processor compares a received System Operator Code (SOC) to stored SOCs found in an Intelligent Roaming Data Base (IRDB) (col. 5 lines 41-48 and col. 10 lines 9-21).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Bamburak into view of Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in order to provide a method for locating a particular or desirable communications service provider in an environmental having a plurality of service providers.

Consider claim 16, Bamburak further teaches the processor first compares the received SID to the stored SID that identifies the Home service provider for the mobile station, and upon a match declares the service provider to be the Home service provider, and inhibits comparing the received SID the list of other SIDs (Fig. 4 col. 5 line 20 through col. 6 line 7).

9. Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bridges and Raith, and further in view of Osmani et al. (U.S PAT. 5,815,807 hereinafter, "Osmani").

Consider claim 29, Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in combination, fails to teach the mobile station operates in a Postpaid mode.

However, Osmani teaches the mobile station operates in a Postpaid mode (col. 1 lines 42-49).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Osmani into view of Bridges, Raith and McGregor, in order to enhance a wireless communication device operates in a wireless communication system to provide a user of the device with portable communications.

Consider claim 30, Osmani further teaches the mobile station has both Postpaid and Prepaid modes (col. 1 lines 42-49).

#### ***Reasons For Allowance***

10. Claims 20 and 24-25 are allowed over the prior art record.

11. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

The applicant's remarks, filed on 10/16/2006, have been carefully reviewed with updated search. Consequently, reasons for allowance of claims 20 and 24-25 are set forth in accordance to the applicant's remarks state on pages 12-15.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

***Conclusion***

12. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Mail Stop \_\_\_\_\_ (Explanation, e.g., Amendment or After-final, etc.)  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Facsimile responses should be faxed to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

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Randolph Building  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, VA 22313

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-8329. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00Am - 5:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Maung Nay A. can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information Consider the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tuan Nguyen  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2618

*Tuan N. L.*  
12-20-06  
LANA LE  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

## Notice of References Cited

Application/Control No.  
09/965,784

Examiner  
Tuan H. Nguyen

O P E  
JAN 29 2007  
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS  
TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s)/Patent Under  
Reexamination  
MCELWAIN ET AL.

Art Unit  
2618

Page 1 of 1

### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-5,404,355	04-1995	Raith, Alex K.	370/311
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

### FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

### NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

\*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)  
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

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